

the two circulating elements, each individual fin has a number of louvers twisted at an angle of 20 to 45 degrees and grouped together in even numbers of different areas. Every odd area has the louvers at its angle and even areas at the opposite angle. The louvers are very small, from 0.75 to 1.5 millimetre, but the louvers are very efficient for the heat transfer capacity.

Rewrite the paragraph beginning on page 1, line 26, to read as follows:

When cooling medium, as air or water, is passing the fins, cooling medium is forced to flow in accordance with a flow pattern defined by the louvers. At low cooling medium flow levels, the flow has in spite of louvers space enough to go directly through the fins. On the contrary, at moderate or high cooling medium flow levels, the flow has to be redirected several times when passing the fins. This means more costs because of energy loss and this effect can be measured as a higher pressure drop over the heat exchanger.

Rewrite the paragraph beginning on page 4, line 16, to read as follows:

In Figs. 3a and 3b positions of louvers 12 in a fin 11 and the fin 11 to the longitudinal direction 13 (shown as an arrow) of a circulating element 14 are illustrated. An angle of a louver 12 to the direction of the fin 11 is essentially equal to an angle of a fin 11 to the longitudinal direction of the circulating element 14. The direction of the fin 11 is essentially the same in the essentially whole breadth 15 of the circulating element 14. The fins 11 are positioned substantially parallel to each other. Fig. 3b illustrates the angle B of one individual fin 11 relating to the circulating element 14 and the angle C of one individual louver 12 relating to the surface of the fin 11.